

# THE DAILY STAR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23

AND now they say that Dierckx had come out to serve in sending the Prince of Wales to India.

St. Louis hanged one man yesterday, and has four others awaiting the execution of a life sentence.

The announcement of a nolle prosequi in all cases that grew out of the Beecher scandal is sad for the class of papers that make a specialty of that kind of literature.

There more one thinks of it the more he is inclined to commend Mr. Gladstone's determination not to resume the leadership of the Liberal party of England. In the first place Mr. Gladstone probably could not resume it if he desired, and secondly, it is not worth resuming if he could.

How people differ in their estimates of human achievements. While one is lauding Bogardus, the pigeon-shooter, for his great skill, another contemptuously says: "He would have shot both the raven and the dove that Noah sent out of the ark—and have 'potted' the ravens that purveyed for the prophet Elijah."

Mr. COHEN, manager of the new National Telegraph Company, has made an estimate on the rates that should be charged, and concludes that a ten-word message should be sent across the continent for a dollar, and that the rate between New York and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati, ought not to be over forty cents; and that about twenty cents should be charged for messages sent a distance of less than two hundred miles.

At these rates he holds that a company competing with the old ones and dividing the business with them, could pay a dividend of eight or ten per cent. on its capital stock. This estimate makes no allowance for the great increase of business that would follow the inauguration of such cheap rates of telegraphing. There is no reason why this should not bring just such an increase of business as did the reduction of the postal rates. Many people now make a letter or a postal card answer the purpose that a telegram would serve, if the rates for the latter were reasonable. This has been demonstrated in England, where the postal telegraph gives the people the means of telegraphic communication at low rates. The business has increased there most wonderfully. In some places the number of messages even at the very low price being enough to make the receipts more than they were at the old high prices. In this country the increase would be much greater for many reasons. Our business centers are more distant from each other, and the advantage in time, therefore, of the telegraph over the mail is much greater than there is more necessity here than in England for using it in many cases instead of waiting for a letter to take its course. In England a letter will reach its destination from London to any part of the country in less than twenty-four hours, while here almost a week is consumed in sending one from New York to places that could be reached instantaneously by the telegraph. This great difference would tend to increase the use of the latter were the rates such as to put it within the reach of the masses. At the present prices here business men have to limit themselves in its use. They only employ it where there is an absolute necessity, making the mails do its work in all possible cases. There is hardly a business man in the country who would not spend in telegraphy fully as much money as he now does if the rates were reduced one-half or more. The new company makes fair promises, and it is reasonable to believe that the concern is backed by plenty of capital, as it claims. The field for investment is certainly an inviting one, and there are no capitalists more likely to profit by it than those of California. These men have accumulated gigantic fortunes, and can spend any amount of money necessary to insure success and profit in the end. They are the ones to make the great fight in the interest of themselves and the people, and the more vigorously they make it the better every one will like it.

Our dispatches yesterday spoke of a growing feeling of uneasiness in the State departments in regard to the relations between the United States and Spain, and between the United States and Mexico, growing out of the Cuban question. The Graphic special went so far as to say, that it had been determined to notify Spain, that unless the fighting in Cuba ceased before the first of January, the Government of the United States would recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. The whole civilized world is looking and hoping for an end of this bloody struggle. Spain has been promising all along to end it, but somehow it will not end. Not long ago the Spanish Government promised, in answer to urgent appeals, to send him ten thousand more troops from Spain, with which it was expected to completely wipe out that insignificant rebellion which has for more than six years defied and defeated Spain in all her efforts to subdue them. Of that ten or twelve thousand men thus promised, and to ensure the arming and transportation of which Valmaseda called upon the moneyed men of Havana for a loan of eighty thousand dollars—which call was equivalent to a military order or levy, but a comparatively small part has been sent to their final resting place in Cuba. For be it remembered that no matter how many men Spain

may send to Cuba you read of the return of none from Cuba to Spain. The fatigue, the assaults of the rebels, the vomito make short work of these poor fellows forced to the sacrifice in order to sustain a little of the haughty pride of old Spain at the expense of the lives of her own soldiers and treasures of her own citizens. Frequently from Spanish authorities has come the announcement of the end of the rebellion, but this has just as often been followed by the announcement of some new success by the revolutionists. Lately the war has taken still a more revolting step. The musket has been followed by the use of the torch, and the largest plantations and finest property of the island are being laid in ashes by the hands of the insurgents. As the magnificent estates are destroyed less and less is left for Spain to fight for. Formerly Cuba paid her annual tribute of some \$50,000,000. Instead of that for years past she has been a bill of expense to Spain, in money and in life. And now the Spanish troops have been reduced to the necessity of establishing their headquarters on the lines of the railways. That is very indicative of the progress of the insurgents. There is surely some way to bring this horrible state of affairs to an end, or at least to mitigate the horrors of the struggle till they are those only of civilized warfare. The Washington dispatch referred to asserts that the President will, in his annual message, lay the matter fully before Congress, and recommend that the belligerent rights of the Cubans be recognized if the struggle is still going on at the commencement of next year.

An article in the Sanitary Record regarding the model lodging houses for laboring people of London, suggests some further thoughts and notes regarding the houses of workmen in this country and in our own city. These houses, which have been built by societies similar to our building associations, are very numerous and have been thoroughly tested. Six million dollars have been spent in their erection, and thirty-six thousand persons furnished homes. Among this thirty-six thousand persons the death rate is much lower than in any part of the city of London or on the whole of England. The healthy year—1898—shows a death rate in the model lodging houses of 15 per 1,000, the most favorable figure for any mixed population of male and female being 22—a difference of 7 per 1,000 in favor of the model dwellings. While the average deaths of children under ten years of age in the general population of London is 48 to 1,000, that in these workmen's houses is only 24 to 1,000, notwithstanding the population is four times as dense as in the most thickly populated districts of the city, which is about 285 people to the acre, while that in the dwellings provided by the Metropolitan Association is 1,140 to the acre. It is thus seen that if not the "crowding together" of numbers of people upon a small portion of ground that causes sickness or a general unhealthy condition of the community, but rather the arrangement of the buildings and the surroundings. The houses of the London societies, although small, are arranged with special attention to comfort and cleanliness, and with the best of opportunities for ventilation and for the disposal of all refuse matter in a speedy and effectual manner. To these two evils do the majority of cities owe most of their unhealthiness. The houses which the workmen in the cities are obliged to inhabit are usually built by speculators for such purpose, and, in the West especially, are built without any view to either health or convenience. A row of dark rooms, without ventilation or sunlight, and with neither closets, water pipes, baths, nor conveniences for getting rid of the slops, filth and refuse matter, attendant upon all households, is the general extent of the dwellings which the working people of the Western cities, and, in fact, of nearly all cities, have to occupy. Frequently two or more families are obliged to occupy one of these, and the condition of affairs is then, of course, that much worse. The abominable and disgusting custom prevalent in many of our cities of making the open gutter along the edge of the sidewalks the receptacle for all the "kitchen slops," and of allowing all this to run to these through open gutters across the sidewalk, is no doubt productive of a large proportion of the disease and death in large cities. These gutters, with their filth from kitchens and wash-houses, are constantly emitting a foul odor under the summer sun, and are every hour in the day stirred up and made more offensive by the wheels of wagons and by the brooms of the vigilant housemaids, who, in their efforts to clear out the gutter in front of their strip of sidewalk, spread the fetid mass over the street or sweep it on in front of their next-door neighbor. The result is that this filth, which should be at once conducted to the river without seeing the light of day or being permitted to poison the atmosphere, is literally made the most of by being allowed to strengthen its already poisonous condition in the gutter, and then stand up and spread out in the most artistic and exorcising manner. Houses in this city and in every city should be arranged so that they can and must have plenty of light and plenty of ventilation, plenty of opportunities for bathing, and personal and general cleanliness, and so that the filth which naturally accumulates can be carried away without poisoning the atmosphere, and endangering the lives of the entire community.

E. S. Hicks, of Wyoming, Pa., meeting the other evening, in a lovely place, a robber and a murderer, mistaking him for a highwayman, shot and killed him. He surrendered himself to the authorities.

## LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

REDS vs. STARS in Covington to-day. Go to HAWLEY for Sunday reading—164 Vine street.

The Reds scooped the Blues badly yesterday—15 to 0.

BARRISVILLE folks are petitioning Council for more sidewalks.

SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday next.

BISHOP FOSTER officiates at Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

REV. DR. LORD occupies the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

PEOPLE on Hamilton road want the name of that street changed to McKicken avenue.

THE City Auditor is authorized to redeem \$70,000 of Work-house bonds on January 1st.

THAT ordinance to appropriate \$4,558 for election expenses didn't pass the Board of Aldermen yesterday. It comes up on Wednesday.

THE ordinance to vote \$11,000 to reimburse the City Auditor for his salary to the Soup House Committee, is declared illegal by the Solicitor.

THE judges in the Johnson-Boehm case are Messrs. William Scott, M. Holbrook and William Ward. The case is set for Tuesday next.

THE Gest-street Committee are in favor of appropriating \$30,000 for improving Gest street between Harriet and the C. and B. Railroad.

An ordinance to pay Mr. R. C. Phillips \$400 come promise money for the use of his local block pavement was passed by the Aldermen yesterday.

COURT-STREET residents are remonstrating against the laying of a street railroad track on Court street between Walnut and Central avenues.

THE Aldermen justly decided to pay that \$18 50 fine assessed by the Ludlow Justice against Officers Kinney and McGary for attempting the arrest of Mr. McCoy too near Southern soil.

THE next man to Governor Hayes in popularity is Mr. James Hawley, No. 164 Vine street, who continues to furnish the public with the latest and best of Sunday reading. Call and see him.

THE quarterly meeting of shareholders of the Catholic Institute is to be held Monday evening next. The proposed amendment to the constitution will be voted on at that time.

THE "Ladies' Meeting" that was to have been given by "The Evening Star Dancing Association," on Thursday evening next, at "The Workers' Hall," is postponed until the following Friday evening.

THE Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to the effect that the Board repudiate and censure Auditor Humphreys' action regarding the tax levy, and that should he persist in his course he ought to be impeached.

THE special Street Railroad Committee, appointed by Council to look after the Covington cars, is in favor of allowing them to run over the Route 9 track, which they now use without authority of the city, provided they pay the proper license.

DR. JOHN LOUD, the celebrated lecturer, is to deliver a course of lectures on historical subjects, in College Hall, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, commencing October 28. The lectures are designed as an especial aid for ladies in historical studies.

A LITTLE BOY, some nine or ten years of age, jumped from one of the Third and Fourth street cars yesterday, and started to run to the sidewalk, when a passing wagon knocked him down and ran over him, seriously, though probably not fatally, injuring him.

MISS GESSIE DE FORREST, who is fast gaining for herself a high opinion in the estimation of our amusement public, appears at the Wednesday matinee of next week, in the "Hidden Hand." It was in this play that Miss De Forrest made such a "hit" in New York last season, and her many friends look forward to this occasion with interest.

LATE yesterday afternoon a German woman, residing at the corner of Main street and the canal, over Keatener's grocery, tripped and fell while descending the steps, and broke her leg. Dr. Dunlap was called in and rendered the necessary surgical aid, pronouncing the accident serious, though not dangerous.

IN the Police Court, Thomas Rainey, from Richmond, Ky., who shot his sister, as he claims, accidentally, yesterday, at Sedamsville, was fined \$100 and costs for being drunk, and \$10 and costs for carrying concealed weapons.

An old, gray-haired colored man, named Isaac Turner, who formerly lived in Mississippi, where he owned slaves, and who is now running an express wagon in the Thirteenth ward, made an information against a colored brother named Isaac Graham, who, he says, threatened to hang him if he voted the Democratic ticket at the last election. The threat so weighed upon the mind of Turner that he left the city, going to California, O., where he remained until after the election, by which Uncle William Allen lost a vote. For this little pleasantry on Graham's part he subscribed \$100 and costs to the School Fund.

DR. F. F. Malesy, who, on the night of the election, had a difficulty with one Frank Cruiser, and gave him a black eye, knocking him down and stamping on him, was fined \$5 and costs.

HOW English Judges are Paid. On Nov. 1 an alteration in the pay roll of British Judges will go into effect. The existing Lords Justices will be paid \$6,000, and the future ones \$8,000. The Lord High Chancellor will receive \$8,000 for the special duties of his office, and an addition of \$4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords. To the Lord Chief Justice of England \$8,000 will be paid, to the Master of the Rolls \$6,000, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Chief Baron of the Exchequer \$7,000 each.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Russian frigate Olaf caught fire while lying in the harbor of Copenhagen recently. The flames were discovered in the coal cellar, and a few feet from the magazine. The explosion would have destroyed not only the frigate and many surrounding vessels, but would have wrecked that portion of the city near the water side. Captain Rebbinder, the commander of the Olaf, seeing that something must be done, scuttled the ship after removing the valuable contents, thus preventing a terrible disaster. The frigate was subsequently raised, and is now at Cronstadt undergoing repairs previous to her restoration to active service. The czar, in token of his appreciation of Captain Rebbinder's coolness and skill, appointed him an aide-de-camp on the Imperial staff.—Boston Traveller.

THIS is, indeed, a business age. The Institute Canadian, having been extensively advertised through the medium of M. Guindard's name, and now disposed of, turn their notoriety to account by sending out for subscriptions toward paying off their debt. We question the delicacy of the movement just at the present time.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two Remarkable Serial Stories

By AMERICAN WRITERS.

We publish this day (Oct. 20),

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for NOVEMBER,

containing the opening chapters of

"GABRIEL CONROY,"

By BRET HARTE.

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This is the author's first extended work, and no doubt it will attract wide attention both in this country and in Europe.

We shall also begin in SCRIBNER for January,

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By EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

No period of our history has more dramatic interest than the period of 300 years, to which this story relates. It will be treated by Mr. Hale with a fascination entirely his own; and it is likely the novel will produce a scarcely less profound impression than did the story of "A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY," by the same author.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for 1876

In addition to these Serial Stories, will contain, in all its departments, the highest excellence. It will be our aim during the centennial year, to produce twelve numbers of the magazine, which shall be the brightest examples of American Periodical Literature, and which shall be in all respects an advance upon anything we have hitherto attempted.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is issued simultaneously in New York and London. The edition for November is 75,000 copies, and we anticipate a still further advance during the year.

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175 Main Street between Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati.

Just Received 5,000 Rolls of Carpeting of the Latest Patterns, for sale at very low prices. Also, all varieties of WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS and OIL CLOTHS.

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A NATURAL CURIOSITY of much interest and importance is on exhibition at Morcor's Natural History Store, 117 West Sixth street, in the form of a mummy, discovered a few weeks since by Mr. Proctor, in Grand-avenue Cave, near Glasgow Junction, Ky. It is evidently the remains of a member of one of the prehistoric races of this country, and as such will attract much attention.

SINCE Prof. J. Stobert lectured in Allen Temple, he has received several invitations to lecture for the benefit of churches. The lecture is full of wit and wisdom, and is calculated to amuse and instruct. The Professor has traveled a great deal through the State and gives general satisfaction.

Mortuary Record.

Edith Matilda Milley, 2 years 28 hours, Indiana.

Anna Froelike, 15 months, city.

Peter Pate, 53 years, Germany.

John Flakert, 45 years, city.

Mary Farmer, 6 years, city.

Infant Farns, still-born, city.

Michael Mori, 8 years, city.

Catherine Briscoe, 67 years, Italy.

Michael Burns, 3 days, city.

Infant Franks, still-born, city.

Milley Pops, 1 year 9 months, city.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

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This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, retaining rupture under the hardest exercise or a severe strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the ELASTIC TRUSS CO.

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UNPARALLELED SALE

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ON SALE TO-DAY

40 Per Cent. Less than Regular Prices.

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Wholesale and Retail,

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OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

1,000 dozen Gents' and Ladies Underwear, adapted to Fall and Winter Wear, at extraordinarily low prices.

Gents' Heavy Magino Shirts and Drawers at 25, 28, 33 and 40c.

Gents' Perino Shirts and Drawers, extra quality, at 50, 65, 75c and \$1.

GENTS' CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS.

250 dozen White Dress Shirts, with fine linen in Bosoms and Collars, at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50.

The grade sold at \$1 50 is made from Wadsworth Austin and extra fine linen in bosom and cuffs, and equal to anything sold elsewhere at \$2.

SPECIAL SALE OF

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

500 dozen Ladies' Two-Button Kid Gloves, in black and all the new colors, at \$1 a pair, reduced from \$1 50.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Hosiery.

An elegant assortment, embracing all the new solid colors, in Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red; also Flannels and Stripes, all priced lower than the same goods can be obtained elsewhere.

We are offering Special Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Knitted Sacques, Leggings, Nubias, Hoods, scarfs, Ties, Vests, Ribbons and Silk Neckwear.

50 dozen Ladies' Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, in new colors, at 50c each.

500 Silk Umbrellas, in 25 and 35 inches, \$4 to \$4 50.

Gingham Umbrellas, from 45c upward.

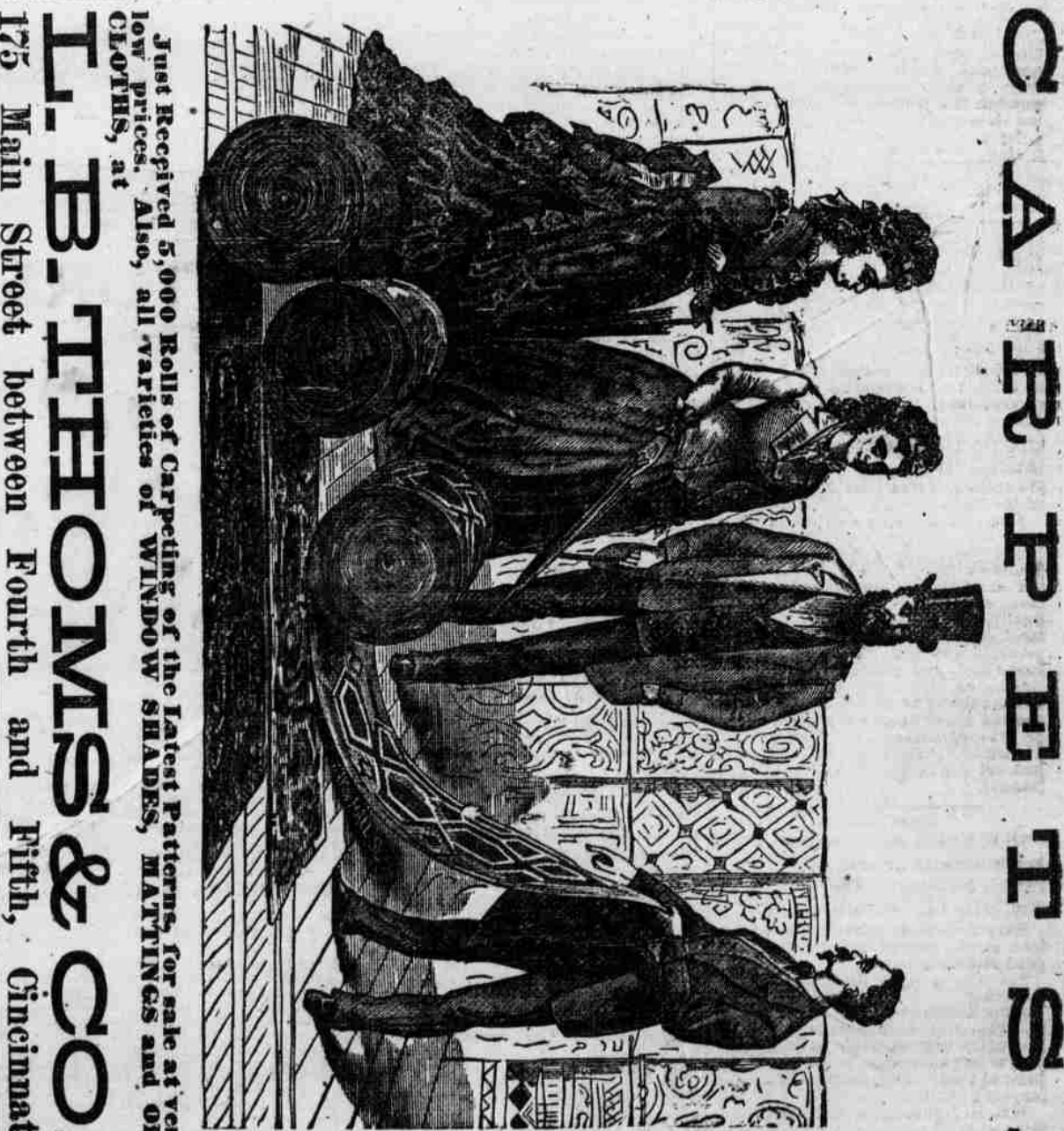
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## Remedy for Warts.

Warts are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer. Take a small piece of raw beet, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and put it on; if the excoriation is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of sticking-plaster. It may be removed in the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

How Moody Makes His Sermons.

"How do you get up your sermons?" asked some one of Mr. Moody. His reply was: "For a number of years I have kept large envelopes marked, say, 'Blood,' 'Heaven,' 'Faith,' &c., and everything I hear or meet with on any of these subjects I make a note of it and keep it in these envelopes. After some time I have material enough in one of these envelopes for three or four sermons. People sometimes speak of me taking four or five months to prepare a sermon; it takes me four or five years."

—N. Y. Sun.

## A London paper thinks that English-

me have but little right to prize themselves on the appetizing qualities of the roast beef of Old England, since a large portion of the cattle slaughtered in that country are imported from the continent. The traffic with Holland is carried on all through the year, while from Schleswig-Holstein the importations begin about April and end in November. In 1874, 630 cargoes of live stock were landed at Thames Haven pier alone, consisting of 61,923 oxen and cows, 21,475 calves, 194,485 sheep and lambs, 19,108 pigs, and a few horses and goats. The number of arrivals this year are proportionately greater. In the month of July there were landed 7,378 beasts—to use the name by which dealers designate all bullocks, 3,754 calves, 1,976 pigs, 29,810 sheep.

In France 30 per cent. of the population can not read or write, but the males appear to be better educated than the females, for the conscription lists give only 19 per cent. at the age of nineteen years. There are thirteen scholars for every 100 inhabitants, one school to every 500 inhabitants, or 70,000 schools in all. The cost of primary education is 70,000,000 francs, or about \$38,000,000, at about \$8 per pupil.—"Scientific Miscellany," in the Galaxy for November.